



To the wise, just, and humane LEGISLATORS, JUDGES,
CLERGY, and MEMBERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY and
COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of *Great-Britain*;

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

FOR the honour of your country, and the encouragement of its arts and sciences, I take the liberty, through the monthly channel of this useful Magazine, to submit to your wisdom, humanity, and justice, such a detail of simple facts, as I humbly flatter myself is not unworthy of your attention and regard. And I am the more chearfully induced so to do, from the pleasing hope, that a perusal of this address may favourably influence your candid judgment in behalf of him, who for twenty-six years past, by following truth, honour, and industry in his profession, hath been, at every risk, greatly beneficial to your country, and at all events will faithfully persevere to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Chelsea,
March, 1779.

Your most obedient, most devoted humble Servant,
B. DOMINICETI.

Salus Populi suprema Lex est.

THE very great estimation in which the arbitrarily medicated and heated water and vapour baths, pumps, moist and dry fumigations, and the art of frictions are now held, determines me to offer to the public a plan, by which the salutary effects deducible from the practice of them may be extended to all orders of people.

During my residence in Great-Britain, for now more than six and twenty years, I have indefatigably laboured to establish and promote this practice; particularly in the Cities of London and Bristol; As, from a very early introduction to the science of physic—led on equally by natural inclination, and the pleasure it ever afforded me—I have been convinced, that most of the disorders incident to mankind are curable by those pleasant and safe operations, which I aim to recommend. And the series of successes with which it hath pleased God to bless my endeavours, hath given demonstration to this idea; and is now known and avowed in every part of his Majesty's dominions throughout Europe, and in the East and West-Indies.

I confess it hath often surpris'd me, that a practice, which the ancient physicians and philosophers held in such high esteem, and whose good effects the most ordinary capacity might conceive, should have been so much neglected by the moderns: yet this with concern I observed to be the case, in the principal countries of Asia and Europe through which I have travelled and practis'd physic; making accurate remarks upon the quality, application and effects of the natural medicinal baths in each country, to corroborate my idea of inventing and introducing an easy, decent, safe and efficacious mode, in which to prepare and apply artificial water and vapour baths, and universal or partial fumigations.

On my visiting England, I found that the most judicious of the medical faculty entertained the highest opinion of medicated water baths, pumps, and vapour baths, as essential in the cure of a variety of the most obstinate disorders; but, that the great cause why the use of them was so seldom recommended, arose from a want of knowing how to ascertain a due method in their preparation and application. They observed justly, that the manner in which they had been administered by the ancients was imperfect and dreadful; and that the mode adopted at the present different bagnios was not only indolent, disagreeable, and neither prepared nor applied according to the quality of
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the patient's complaint, or the state of his constitution; but also, that such invalids as resort to those places were often in danger of getting cold, and thereby increasing their disorders: and that in local complaints, where a partial internal or external application of volatile effluvia and dry fumes was necessary, yet the safe and effectual means of preparing and applying them were totally unknown.

It likewise appeared, that on the sea-coasts of this kingdom, and in several of its cities, natural medicinal baths, as well as salt and fresh water baths, were common; but that they were never medicated with those different vegetable and mineral substances requisite for the cure of many different disorders: nor was the degree of heat regulated according to the vital fire and constitution of the subject, the state of the atmosphere, and other critical circumstances, which ought ever to be adverted to in bathings and fumigations; and as accurately distinguished, as fire from frost; lax from stiff; or an infant from a grown-up man. It therefore did really astonish me, that in a country where the arts receive their highest polish, and which hath produced the greatest characters that grace the roll of literature and science, a good so obviously important, should have been so greatly neglected; and that no individual had undertaken to introduce it, by erecting a publick edifice, (as established in the infancy of science) with necessary contrivances and accommodations for the patients, the physicians, and their assistants; that so their operations might be decently, securely and successfully performed.

My astonishment was increased, on reading in Sir John Floyer the following observation: "I am greatly surpris'd (says he,) that in England the artificial baths of all degrees of heat, vapourous and dry baths, with different sorts of frictions, are not yet encouraged; especially as they are recommended by all regular professors of physick, as wonderfully beneficial in all internal and external maladies; and principally the scurvy, rheumatism, gout, palsy, cholick, gravel, disorders of the urinary passages, and venereal diseases, with all their terrifying symptoms." And I was equally struck to find that Dr. Sutherland had informed the publick, "that the kingdom of Great Britain contains not one artificial bath of any real worth, notwithstanding such baths are universally reckoned amongst the cardinal remedies: All baths in Europe," says he, "disgrace the baths of England: there are few members of the legislative power who are strangers to the danger of our baths; and their inconveniencies are well known to all the inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions."

The facts above cited produced also the following natural exclamation from Dr. Langrish: "The useful discoveries of artificial water and vapour baths, partial and universal moist and dry medicinal fumigations, have not been introduced, merely for fear of censure from the rage and tumult of those, who are too lazy to make observations and proper use of these works, and too proud to admit of any one knowing more than themselves. For these main reasons, (continues he,) they have not been adverted to in England, notwithstanding all physicians are convinced, that there is nothing to contradict their use, nor hardly any distemper to which they may not be adapted. Dry and dense fibres may be softened; moist flabby fibres and loose vessels may be rendered more hard and elastic by medicinal steams, &c."

Arduous as the undertaking might seem, I determin'd to attempt it, and in March, 1755 opened an apparatus in Templebeck-street Bristol.

In the year 1757, I constructed a large one in the great house of Dr. Charleton, Guinea-street, and another similar to it on College Green, in the said city; inviting the medical faculty of Bristol and Bath to come, examine and make trial of my inventions upon their own patients.

Being solicited in 1764, to transfer my family to London, I sent by water my most valuable furniture, and the machinery of my apparatus. My real and sole inducements for leaving the city of Bristol, are evident from the transcript of papers subjoined.

I.

From the BRISTOL JOURNAL, May 12, 1764.

" All persons who have any demands upon Bartholomew Dominiceti, of the said city, physician; are desired to bring in their account immediately, as his stay will be very short in this city."

II.

BRISTOL, June 14, 1764.

" To whom it may concern, We, who have hereunto subscribed, do certify, that for several years last past, we have been very well acquainted with the personal behaviour of Bartholomew Dominiceti, of this city, physician, and do verily believe him to be a very honest, skilful, and industrious man; having in this city supported his character with dignity, and performed a great many surprizing cures by his direction, and the use of his invented artificially heated and medicated baths, vaporous and dry stoves; and that he, the said Doctor Dominiceti, left Bristol in May last, with honor, and for no other motives than his own pleasure, and for the good of mankind, to erect in London his salutary discoveries; as witness our hands (being all of the said city.)

" WALTER CHAPMAN, Prebendary of Bristol.

" THE REVEREND WALTER TRAVENA.

" THOMAS HELLIER, Surgeon.

" EDWARD SHIERCLEFT. JOSEPH SMITH. THOMAS MOORE.

" JONATHAN WHITCHURCH. ISAAC BURGE, GENTLEMEN."

III.

Another, of the same tenor, appeared in the London Evening Post, signed by the following persons, all citizens of Bristol.

" THOMAS BROUGHTON, Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe.

JOHN MERIWEATHER, } CHURCH WARDENS.

JOHN BLOOM,

JOHN PRICE, VICAR OF TEMPLE.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, } CHURCH WARDENS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

HUMPHREY BENT COOPEY, Curate of St. Thomas.

RICE CHARLETON,

HENRY FARR YATEMAN, } APOTHECARIES.

JOHN POWELL,

WILLIAM HUSSEY.

SAMUEL SHEAR,

JOHN MARTIN FOWKES. } SURGEONS.

HENRY DURBIN, Chymist.

SAMUEL SMITH, Druggist.

STEPHEN BAGG. THOMAS BUSH. WILLIAM KITCAT. NA-

THANIEL TROUGHTON. THOMAS BROACKS. WILLIAM BRITTON.

THOMAS SIMMONS. ABRAHAM JAMES, MERCHANTS.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,

EDWARD YOUNG,

NATHANIEL WINDY,

JOHN GRAY. } ATTORNIES AT LAW.

JOSEPH CANTLE, Attorney, and Clerk to the Council House of the said City."

On my arrival in London, I observed in the papers an advertisement for letting a small house in Knightsbridge; and finding its situation convenient, with sufficient ground adjoining for the purpose of building my apparatus, I went with Mr. Powell, my surgeon, to the landlord, Dr. Christopher Kelly, who lived in St. Martin's-lane, and agreed with him for a lease, at 100l. per annum. He signified a desire to know the purpose of my taking it, and on being acquainted with my profession, wished pre-

viously to see the plan of my intended buildings, Considering him as a man of honour and a gentleman, I very frankly came to him again with Mr. Powell the same day, and entrusted him with my plans, and an explanation of the structure of my apparatus; accompanying the papers with several certificates and affidavits, respecting cures which I had performed. Dr. Kelly faithfully promised to return these documents in a day or two, and then give me a definitive answer concerning the house. At the end of two days, and on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th also, I called repeatedly upon him in St. Martin's-lane, but could neither by myself or my surgeon, get sight of him, nor receive back my papers. On the 7th day I had notice that the master of the vessel (then in the river) was obliged to unload my goods brought from Bristol: I therefore, both personally, and by letter, applied to Dr. Kelly for his answer: but in vain. The next day however he did return my papers; but added, to my astonishment, that he should go and live in the house at Knightsbridge himself! So disingenuous and unkind a delay, added to the disappointment and hurry attending the inconvenient landing of my goods, made me precipitately take a house at Millbank, Westminster; where shortly after I constructed my apparatus.

The building being completed, I drew up and presented to the Royal Society and College of Physicians an Address in writing, explanatory of my inventions; to which were subjoined various certificates, and sixteen affidavits of persons, citizens of Bristol, of the highest reputation, in testimony of my having there performed upwards of five hundred very singular cures, on patients deemed incurable by the ablest physicians and surgeons of Bath and Bristol; and that by means of those inventions specified and referred to in my Address. It began as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" The many extraordinary cures here submitted to your consideration, shall be repeated on other afflicted persons, deemed incurable in similar disorders, whenever your Royal Society, and the College of Physicians may please to command: and as I humbly believe, Gentlemen, that God has blessed me, amongst the number of those, who, in this vale of tears, labour hard for the relief of the afflicted; it might be infinitely useful to this whole nation, if you, Gentlemen, would honour my apparatus with a visit, to examine the simplicity and efficacy of its mechanism; its rationalia, safety, and real publick utility; to search into the truth concerning the inclosed certificates and affidavits, and by ocular demonstration be convinced of the prodigious effects which my inventions produce in the animal economy, in curing the most obstinate complaints, and preserving publick health. My inventions and practice are such as have been wished for, and the want of them lamented, by many modern physicians, supported by the authority of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, and all the fathers of physick; who recommended strongly the introduction and use of arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, and fumigating contrivances, in the most obstinate maladies; particularly in fevers, obstructions, tumours, cancers, contractions, weakness, leprosy, rheumatism, gout, gravel, complaints in the uterus, bladder, urinary passages; and in scorbutic and venereal diseases. And Werdue, Doléus, Willis, Walter, Boerhaave, and various others, assure us, that water and vapour baths, properly heated, and prepared of vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, together with partial fumigations, are the only anti-acid, analeptic, anti-spasmodick medicine: the only specifick remedy to mitigate the vellication and irritation of the fibres, to open the pores of the skin, to cleanse the urinary passages, and effectually to cure the scurvy and venereal disorders. Boerhaave particularly, in many places, recommends the putting all humours in motion, and gradually exciting a perspiration, by arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, by vapourous and dry baths, and fumigating engines, to cure the scurvy and lues venerea. Dr. Sydenham says, " that neither mercury nor dried woods can be accounted specificks for curing venereal complaints or scurvy;" and the experienced Turner, Smellie, Astruc, Le Dran, and Petit, declare, " that the most striking cures of the last mentioned maladies are to be effectually performed only by the use of artificial baths, vapourous and dry baths,

“baths, and fumigations; frankly confessing that salivations, as well as strong cathartic, emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic and astringent medicines, are dangerous resources.” Upon the use and abuse of which, Dr. Hale expresses himself as greatly afraid, “that, through an indiscriminate application, they have carried off more people than all the wars or plagues we ever had in England.”

It is really not in the power of any men, or combination of men, however envious, malevolent or perfidious, to deny one of the facts before related; nor, (let me add with equal truth,) can they alledge the least ill accident, harm, or offence, to have happened to any in my house; although, in the course of practice, I have had upwards of sixteen thousands of his Majesty's subjects under my care; of the principal of whom I have constantly kept a very accurate register, with entries not only of their names, and the names of the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries who attended; and deemed them incurable; but also of their different disorders, age, constitution, and state of the viscera, and muscular and nervous fibres. I have likewise regularly inserted the names, quantity, and quality of the different medicinal impregnations and degrees of heat of the baths, fumigations, and frictions administered to them twice a day; together with every alteration of process; the successful or contrary effects; and suitable strictures and observations upon the most important cases.

Such hath been my customary and conscientious mode of proceeding; founded upon principles of integrity, which warrant me to assert, that no man can justly urge a real complaint against my honour, my tenderness, or my endeavors, to make the afflicted happy; nor of my having ever denied a favour or act of benevolence to any person, who, either for himself or any other distressed, deserving object, hath desired my advice or aid.

All this, however, is but an ineffectual barrier against the ignorant assaults of virulent and unfeeling minds. I have accordingly, in a certain degree, and with no little surprise, experienced this truth, from the uncandid behaviour of some gentlemen of the faculty; calculated to depreciate my fame and abilities, and to promote their different views. I could enumerate the aspersions they propagate to discredit the utility and importance of my inventions, by insinuating that they relax the fibres, and weaken the whole nervous system; that those of tender and delicate constitutions are injured by the use of them twice a day; and that the cases published and authenticated by Sir John Fielding,* were performed only on persons of strong nerves, and robust habits of body;—and I therefore think myself obliged, in my own defence, to lay myself before You, my Lords and Gentlemen, as well as a generous publick; who, ever since the month of March, 1755, have always done justice to my skill, and munificently rewarded my labours.

To rescue therefore, my character from a treatment so illiberal, I propose by the conveyance of this magazine,

FIRST, to prove indisputably, that from the year 1753, I began in England to introduce and contrive, to erect and vary my building again and again, for the salutary purposes in view; until at length I had happily succeeded in bringing to their present perfection my whole plan and process of partial pumps, baths, fumigations, and frictions. Having opened the first publick apparatus of this kind, at Bristol, in March 1755; and with constant study and indefatigable application (amidst incredible obstacles, difficulties and persecutions) carried it on with much success, to this present March, 1779; and also having actually paid upwards of 37000*l.* sterling, to the tradesmen and labourers of London and Chelsea, for the establishment of my inventions. For which purpose three apparatuses have been formed: two of them at, and contiguous to my own house in Chelsea, calculated to receive and accommodate 200 persons daily, with

* This refers to the little pamphlet, delivered at Chelsea, and in Panton Square, extracted from “Sir John Fielding's General Preventive and Instructive Plan, sent under his Majesty's patronage to the several corporations of England, 11th of January, 1774.”

every due attention to rank, sex, disorder and circumstances: And the third, upon an equally-extensive scale, built and opened by my son—a physician, well experienced, and consummate in the theory and practice of my plan,—at his house in Pantion-square, near the Hay-market, London.

II. I shall *secondly*, my Lords and Gentlemen, submit to your and the publick opinion, a series of more than 200 extraordinary cases and cures, which have been performed by me on individuals, who went twice a day through the above operations; even whilst they were totally relaxed and weakened; and, when first brought to me, almost reduced to the last stage of existence, by having taken different sorts of sudorific, mercurial, antimonial and other pernicious medicines, rather than by the real force of their disorders: Invalids, in short, then only recommended to *me*, when other gentlemen of the faculty had resigned them as incurable.

III. In the *third* place, I shall be obliged to make it appear, that several physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, under the mantle of men of honour;—and, as being of the faculty, interested for the good of mankind, and bound to do justice to every deserving man,—were introduced into my house; and, after having been civilly received, generously entertained, and openly shewn my apparatus and machinery, have usurped, and so far as lay in their power, purloined the property of my inventions; but that in making use of their clandestine acquisition, for want of necessary knowledge and real experience in pathology, and of the real method of duly preparing and applying the proper vegetable and mineral medicinal substances and degree of heat, they absolutely do more harm than good to those who fall under their care; and consequently both prejudice the public, and bring, all they can, a discredit on the established reputation of my system: On the study and experience of which, I beg leave to aver, that the grand basis of health, in most of the infirmities incident to the human frame, depends. From the mechanism, quality, order and effects of my inventions, the arts of chemistry, anatomy, botany, geometry, and architecture are greatly improved; without the knowledge and practice of which arts, no man can deserve the name of a physician; much less be deemed a director or arbitrator of medicinal baths, fumigations, and frictions; the due preparation and use whereof is of very critical importance to the invalid. *Helvétius* accordingly observes, that “he who undertakes the profession of an art, without a true knowledge and practice of its rules and principles, must necessarily expose himself to every disgrace which so gross an absurdity may occasion.”

Let a physician, therefore, be ever so learned or ingenious, and enjoy the confidence of all the Princes in Europe, he cannot be an useful arbiter or director of my medicinal inventions; unless he has previously acquired (as my Son, in a course of eight years observation with me has done) an adequate knowledge and theory of the modes of application: unless, in short, he has a competent experience of the natural functions and alterative condition of the absorbent vessels, perspiratory ducts, and circulation of the blood and lymph; of the composition, substance, action, and force of the viscera, muscular and nervous fibres, and solid parts of the human body; and also be able to give an indisputable account, how the transfusion of humours through the pores of the skin, the absorbent and perspiratory channels is effected; how rarefactions, obstructions, concretions, corruptions, and suppurations, or other changes are performed in the human frame; and by what degree of heat and cold, and sorts of waters, vegetables, and minerals they may be altered and restored to their pristine state of health. To corroborate these remarks, *Baglivi* observes, that “he who designs to do mankind service by the practice of physick, must first of all make himself master of the necessary tools, and the laws of nature.”——“If a physician (says the great Mr. Boyle) know not how heat and cold, fluidity and firmness, alkali, acid, &c. are generated and destroyed in human bodies, by such and such different preparation and application of waters, vegetables, and minerals, he will be at a great loss when he wants to find out the cause of diseases; for many of them entirely depend upon the presence or absence, or change of those or other like qualities: and on the contrary, it is a fine advantage to have learned this by various experiments on waters, vegetables, minerals, and the degrees of heat and cold: for, several solutions of the same ap-

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"pearance may hence arise, which might otherwise never have been dreamt of. He therefore who is acquainted with only a few of nature's ways of proceeding, is unlikely to know how abundance of diseases are produced; and consequently will oftentimes mistake the cause, and apply medicines, medicinal baths, &c. accordingly; when the poor patient must dearly pay for his physicians ignorance."

IV. Lastly, the whole structure of my plan shall be supported by simple facts, and indisputable authorities; such as no arguments can traduce; no sophistry blacken or misrepresent; and no professional odium, or low chicanery subvert.

At the same time I very gratefully exult to acknowledge the favours conferred upon me by truly learned and impartial of the profession, who have always rendered due honour to my talents and success; and I sincerely hope they will not consider themselves as comprehended in this vindication; as it shall ever be my ambition to cultivate their encouragement, and deserve their esteem.

C A S E I.

THE only son of Mr. T. V. a gentleman of fortune, aged 18, was afflicted with a scorbutic eruption, which altered and deformed the skin of his face, scrotum and perineum very severely, as well as with an acid corrosive humour in his eyes, which complaints had troubled him for six years after his recovery from the small pox. When the eruption and running from his eyes ceased, an hectic cough, shortness of breath, and lowness of spirits followed, with a total deprivation of sleep and appetite. Dr. R. attended him while he was under the small-pox, and six months after, but without relieving him from any of the above complaints. Mr. D. the apothecary of the family, desired Dr. R. to be discharged, and Dr. B. to be employed, who visited and prescribed for young Mr. V. thirteen months daily; but being convinced that he was not able to overcome any of his complaints, he persuaded Mr. and Mrs. V. to send their son to Buxton and Scarborough, whither he resorted two seasons, under Dr. D. but to no purpose. Young Mr. V. afterwards tried all sorts of nostrums and quack medicines; and likewise sea bathing, Bristol well water, and a milk and vegetable diet, but in vain. Mr. and Mrs. W. and Mr. and Mrs. J. often advised Mr. and Mrs. V. to put their son under my care, from a knowledge of the cures I had performed on a daughter of the former, and a cousin of the latter, after both were given over as incurable by the ablest of the faculty. But Mr. and Mrs. V. being prejudiced, that my operations were violent, and the sweatings too great, by the insinuations of some of the faculty, they for a long time opposed the advice; but being at length satisfied by the above gentlemen and ladies, and others, that the informations they had received were false, they submitted, and brought their son to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

He was always of a hot and costive habit of body; thin, weak and emaciated constitution; and by labouring so long under such a series of distressing complaints, was reduced almost to the last period. But by going night and morning into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed, he found most surprising relief, to the great joy of his parents, relations and friends: and by pursuing the same process, and giving him internally some lenient medicines, in eleven weeks he was discharged, in the most perfect state of health, in which he continued with uncommon spirits; and after fifteen months obtained a commission in the Marine service.

C A S E II.

MR. T. M. a flour-merchant, aged 42, was of a scorbutic habit of body, which not shewing itself at any time externally, affected his nerves exceedingly, and those of his stomach and head in particular, and subjected him to frights and tremors on every sudden event, as well as horrible dreams, and fits so near

years. Mr. F. his relation, was his apothecary, and Dr. D. his physician, who attended him, and did all in their power, but their skill, medicines and best endeavours, were exerted upon him for ten years, to no purpose. At last he was advised to jump into a cold bath, head foremost, every morning fasting; but upon the first trial, it seemed to him as if the top of his head had been struck with a large hammer, and when he came out of the water, he was almost blind as well as stupid with an intolerable pain in his head, and a very heavy oppression at his stomach. His physician and apothecary, after having applied in vain blisters to his head, emetics, cephalics, and at last a sinapism under his feet, which took away the soles of them, sent him to Bath, in spite of Mr. G. his brother-in-law, and Mr. F. who recommended him to my care. There he staid four months under the direction of Dr. C. and Mr. C. an apothecary, without receiving the least benefit. The great pain Mr. M. constantly felt in his head, was not to be relieved in any other manner, than by his quickly and perseveringly shaking his head, by which he brought out a perspiration on his forehead; and as often as he wanted rest at night, which he frequently did, he was obliged to repeat the same effort, as opium would not produce it.

PROCESS and CURE.

At length Mr. M. finding there was no other remedy, came to my house, and by going twice a day through the arbitrarily heated and medicated water and vapour baths, moist and dry fumigations and frictions, as well as partial, to his whole head, without the face, in three weeks the acid and bulky humours which stagnated the circulation in the meninges of the brain were sweetened and attenuated gradually, the general circulation and secretions began to act, and in twelve weeks in the whole, he was discharged in perfect health, in which he happily continues.

CASE III.

CAPT. M. naturally of a scorbutic habit of body, aged 70, through an irregular course of life, was frequently troubled with pains, eruptions, and an unusual swelling in a very tender part; which complaints, as often as they appeared, were by palliative and repelling remedies occasionally dispersed, and when he was freed from the external appearances, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and very little rest followed. At last the swelling became so exquisitely painful, durable, and terrifying, as to baffle the best advice and medicines that could be afforded, and produced a fever. As the swelling advanced, the fever and other complaints threatened his life: he remained confined to his bed, and all attempts to do him good proving ineffectual, he was unable to move himself, or to be moved in bed, nor could he retain the least food, or medicine on his stomach; his friends thought it almost impossible for him to live two days, as the faculty had deserted him. Then Ld. —, his friend, sent for me in his coach by his sister's advice, who had been both under my care, found great benefit, and had seen and heard of many extraordinary cures I had performed. His Lordship desired Capt. M. might be removed to my house, to try if I could give him any relief; but on representing to him that this was impossible, and that it was not in my power to attend and apply my fumigations, his Lordship sent for Mr. W. a coach-maker, and ordered him to cut off the back of a coach, and make it convenient to put the bed and body of Capt. M. into it, to be carried to my house.

PROCESS and CURE.

After immense trouble, and various difficulties, his Lordship's commands were executed, and Capt. M. was brought into my house with the assistance of six men, who placed his bed upon one of mine, in a convenient room: there the properly heated and medicated moist and dry fumigations and frictions were immediately applied universally for twenty minutes, and afterwards partially to the parts affected for one hour, renewing the medicinal, vegetable, and mineral substances, every fifteen minutes, and giving him every now and then a tea cup of cordial, made of Cyprus wine, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and tincture of cinnamon: and likewise toasted bread, rubbed with nutmeg, and sopped in porter, which agreeing with his palate and stomach, I increased the quantity of both, and made him also drink the porter, by which external

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and internal means he was greatly relieved. His Lordship, Lady A. and many other persons of distinction, sent twice the same night to enquire if the Captain was alive. By every body in my house and the neighbourhood, he was called The Dead Captain; and Lord D. and the abovementioned persons, coming the next morning, were amazed at his being alive, and the infinite benefit he had then received from being only three times fumigated. By a perseverance in this process, Capt. M. was brought into a general perspiration, in four days the swelling was matured and broke out, and emitted a considerable discharge; and by this happy event, his rest, appetite and spirits were surprizingly recovered. The discharge having in eight days ceased, and the aperture being dressed, he was put into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths; and under moist and dry fumigations, universal and partial. In a month, in the whole, Captain M. was discharged, perfectly cured and restored to his health; the next day he went to Oxford, to see the installation of Lord North, and has ever since continued well.

C A S E IV.

MR. M. a merchant taylor, aged 60, of a cold, phlegmatic constitution, and flabby and relaxed fibres, had been troubled for eleven years with an universal itching, pains in his head, little sleep, no appetite, a difficulty of respiration, and retching every morning of a great quantity of watery and acid humours. He followed the prescriptions of Dr. D. for two years, of Dr. B. for ten years, and then of Dr. L. for four years, which were constantly prepared by Mess. S. and B. apothecaries; but finding that nothing did him any service, and that by taking from three to seventy-six grains of opium every night he could not abate the itching, and a general irresistible, irritating emotion, which harrassed him, without relieving the pains in his head, he resolved to reject the physicians, and to jump into a cold bath every morning, according to the advice of Mr. W. a surgeon. After ten bad things he was seized with an ague, a constant pain in his stomach, and a cough. Bathing being suspended, he took eighty grains of opium every night, and in the day time, every four hours, five ounces of the infusion of the bark, in the taking of which he continued seven weeks; but in vain: then, being so extremely reduced, as to be unable to move himself from one chair to another, and his wife thinking his death approaching, she, against the persuasion of prejudiced friends, and the Faculty who had attended him, sent for me, and at her request, and that of his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. C. he was brought to my house.

PROCESS AND CURE.

I prescribed an enema, made with thin barley water and soft soap, to be administered to him twice that night, and in the morning early ten grains of ipecacuanha, with two grains of Algarot's Powder. This having answered my expectation, at night he was put into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and under moist and dry fumigations and frictions, and that night he slept well, and better than if he had taken an hundred grains of opium. By pursuing this process morning and evening, and at bed-time giving him a single grain of ipecacuanha, in seven days an universal perspiration ensued, and every night continued regular, with a great sweating from his head and stomach, which happy effects relieving him from his complaints, he slept sound five and six hours every night; his spirits, appetite, and strength increased daily, and in a month after he was discharged in perfect health. Once a week for a month he bathed at my house in a tepid bath; and was rubbed with my aromatic saponaceous oil; then twice a month, then once, and at last three days every spring and fall for six years; afterwards he unfortunately died of the small-pox, which he caught from his daughter under a course of inoculation.

C A S E V.

J—H—, Esq; aged 41, had been afflicted for seven years with most dreadful itchings and eruptions in both his hands, on his fingers, and scrotum, as well as on both

both sides of his thighs, which were always raw, and from which constantly issued an ichorous humour, that made him an object of distraction and despair, day and night. The best inward and outward remedies supplied by his apothecary, Mr. B. and the common prescriptions of Dr. L. and Dr. R. and of Messrs. W. P. and F. eminent surgeons, as well as the strongest solutions of sublimate corrosive mercury, and preparations of saturn and alum, sitting over the fumes of herbs, and lime boiled in water, and those of cinabar burnt upon charcoal, and bathing in the sea, were tried upon him for four years, from which he only found momentary relief, and after them his complaints tormented him with double fury. The use of fifty grains of opium was the only remedy from which he could obtain rest at night, and being often bled, and washing the parts affected four times a day, with a decoction of lintseed, and afterwards applying to them the white ointment, were the only resources from which he could procure ease in the day time. Before these complaints, he was of a cold and weak constitution, but subject to tumours in different parts of his body, one of which being fixed in the groin, was exceedingly vexatious to him, for which his physician put him under a gentle salivation by mercurial unctions. While he was under it, and in a sweat, he went imprudently from his house thro' the yard into the stable, to see his horses, in a wet foggy evening, by which he caught cold, and had a shivering all night: the salivation ceased, without dispersing the tumors, and from thence the itchings and eruptions recommenced. In this condition, thin, pale, weak, and groaning, as if he was dying, Mr. H. entered my house, with his Lady, the Rev. Mr. G. and a Nurse. His Lady and the Clergyman solemnly declared, that for two years past he had often resolved to put himself under my care, but that the faculty had as often dissuaded him from it.

PROCESS, and CURE.

I allowed him to eat what he pleased, and to drink porter and wine, and enjoined him to take half a pint of the infusion of sarsaparilla, mixed with two drachms of the tincture of saffron, and half an ounce of the syrup of it every morning and evening, and after to go into the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed. On the fourth day he declared he found the last a heavenly night, and the day he passed with extraordinary ease and spirits. Pursuing this process, the corrosive humours daily sweetened, the circulatory and secretory functions became gradually regular, the tumors, itchings, and eruptions disappeared, he cuticula were healed, and having recovered his appetite, rest, spirits, and flesh, in fourteen weeks he returned into the country radically cured.

CASE VI.

MR. J. E. a country gentleman, aged 36, of a fine robust and sanguine constitution, in July, in the hottest part of the day, rode twenty miles in little more than an hour, on horse-back, on business. The room he entered was cold and damp, and being in a sweat, and thirsty, to refresh himself he directly drank a pot of ale, and staid there two hours with his friends drinking: for five days he had a hoarseness, a dry cough, and felt himself heavy and dull, as if he had been severely beaten: in that time he was blooded twice, and took two ounces of Epsom salts from his apothecary, Mr. F. which, instead of relieving him, increased his complaints. On the sixth night he could not sleep at all, being tormented as if he had been stung with nettles, and pricked with pins all over his body. On rising in the morning, he found his face, hands, arms, legs, and stomach full of dry branny scabs. Mr. P. surgeon, and the apothecary were consulted, who ordered him to take an ounce of brimstone mixed with treacle night and morning, and twice a day to rub the parts affected with olive oil. Pursuing this prescription, in four weeks a burning fever succeeded, and excruciating pains in his head. Dr. W. being called in, cooling medicines and repeated bleedings were directed, which in ten days abated the fever, but the branny scabs extended all over his body, and his sleep and stomach growing worse, diaphoretic and anodyne medicines were prescribed, which not an-

swering

vering the physician's intention, the strongest sadorifics and double doses of opium were administered, but to no purpose. His disorders being so stubborn, he was sent to Bath under the care of Dr. B. where, after eight days bathing in the Cross Bath, his disorders not only encreased with fury, but a great inflammation in his face, and burning heat and redness appeared all over him: the Doctor ordered the bathing to cease, and an antimonial course of medicines, and a milk and vegetable diet to be pursued, under which he was kept for three months without receiving the least benefit, except reducing the inflammation. He was sent from Bath to Buxton, where he strictly followed the prescriptions of Dr. M. for ten weeks, to no purpose. He returned home, and took medicines adapted to his complaints from the Rev. Mr. W. but in vain. At last he was advised by a lawyer, to rub himself with the juice of plantain, and the leaves of sage, gathered while the dew was upon them; but those remedies proving ineffectual, and having read in the newspapers, of disorders similar to his own, that had been cured by me, in the cases of Mr. T. C. Mrs. T. Miss B. and others, after they had been given over as incurable, he came to town, and put himself under my care.

PROCESS AND CURE.

He was put into the properly heated and medicated water, vapour, and dry baths, and under the moist and dry fumigations and saponaceous frictions twice a-day, letting him eat and drink any thing in moderation he liked, except pork, salt meat, and acids. In nine days he appeared to every body greatly better, and himself gloried in it. In six weeks the circulatory and secretory functions became free and regular, his skin gradually clean, smooth, and without the least branny-scab, and in 15 weeks, in the whole, he was discharged in perfect health, in which he hath ever since continued.

CASE VII.

W—M—, Esq; a gentleman of large fortune, aged 26, through bad treatment from a certain surgeon, in the use of bougies and injections, had a more dreadful disorder than his first brought upon him. Dr. H. and Mr. C. H. surgeon, had been employed for seven months, but to no purpose, as they could not restrain his urine and the purulent matter from passing from the bladder through the anus, nor check the injury such corrosive fluids did to the sphincter of the anus. Being abandoned by the last mentioned gentlemen, as they were of the first rank, his mind was filled with the most distracting fears, and thereby his pains and disorder became greatly augmented. Then his friends were anxious to put him under my conduct; but Mr. D. his apothecary, terrified and persuaded him to take the advice of Dr. F. and Mr. S. surgeon, who for three months exerted their best abilities and endeavours upon him, without affording him the least relief. On the contrary, the sharp corrosive humours corrupting the whole mass of his fluids, his eyes were so affected that he became almost blind, and the light of the day, and more especially that of a candle, was intolerable to him. Mr. H. an eminent merchant, understanding how Mr. M. his friend was, visited and told him not only of an extraordinary cure I had performed on himself, after he had been deserted by the greatest of the faculty, but likewise of various others I had performed in cases similar to his own, of which he had been an eye-witness, and perfectly satisfied him that the prejudices which prevailed were only circulated against me by the envious and jealous of the profession. Convinced by these assertions, Mr. M. was brought to my house, and in the presence of Sir John F. P. T. Esq; Major M. Mr. T. surgeon, and many others, freely related the above facts.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. M. though entirely weak, thin, relaxed, emaciated, and almost reduced to the last stage of existence, went morning and evening through the properly heated and medicated water and vapour bath, moist and dry universal fumigations and frictions, and four times a day the most powerful detergent vulnerary effluviatic and dry injections, were used in the parts affected, by new methods of my own invention. Pursuing this process, in three weeks Mr. M. was able to come down to dinner and supper, in company with those gentlemen, to their great astonishment, and that of his friends. In

fifteen weeks in the whole, he was discharged perfectly cured and re-established in his health, and six months after married a young Lady of great fortune, by whom he has two fine children.

C A S E VIII.

MR. S. L. a merchant, aged 40, through an unlucky accident went under the care of Mr. V. surgeon and apothecary. In three months he was reduced extremely thin and weak, and brought to a state of great distress, which terminated in excruciating pains in making water, attended with a great swelling, which obliged him to keep his bed. Dr. D. and Mr. S. surgeon, were consulted, who would have put him under an immediate salivation, but being so reduced, they prescribed nourishing and palatable diuretic medicines for him in the day time, and the same with opium at night. For three weeks his strength seemed to be a little increased, but his pains and the parts affected wanting the aid of mercury, mercurial unctions were begun. For five weeks he had a sufficient spitting, but this afterwards suddenly and rapidly increasing to two quarts a-day, without any prospect of benefit, and reducing him to the greatest weakness and misery, all endeavours to stop the salivation were employed to no purpose, till fortunately a large spoonful of sulphur, mixed with lenitive electuary, every four hours was administered, which only checked its fury. After being nine weeks under the salivation, the parts affected, the swelling and the pains in making water, were very little relieved, and two great holes through his tongue appeared. The most powerful medicines, and indefatigable attendance were bestowed upon him for two months longer, but in vain. Then Mr. F. and Mr. M. Dutch merchants, his friends, after persuading him by facts of the truth of some extraordinary cures I had performed, brought him to my house, with a glass vessel hung about his neck in which he caught the spittle, which constantly, and involuntarily flowed from his mouth, and which smelt as rank and offensive as stercor sweat.

PROCESS and CURE.

Notwithstanding his extremely weak and emaciated condition, his being unable to stand upon his legs a minute, or to lie down in bed without danger of being suffocated by the great quantity of Saliva continually proceeding from him, and his total incapacity to swallow any thing besides milk, broth, gruel, or liquids of the same kind; I ventured to put him morning and evening into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and under the moist and dry fumigations and frictions; and four times every day partial, effluviatic and dry injections, both united and separate, as occasion required, were applied internally and externally to the various parts affected. In three weeks, as the fibres of the whole body began to be lubricated and nourished, the perspiration became gradually re-established; the spitting and pains gradually diminished, and in seven weeks more, being able to eat solid food, the holes in his tongue became imperceptible; the parts affected and the swelling wonderfully recovered; and in sixteen weeks in the whole, he was radically cured and discharged in perfect health, to the astonishment of his friends, who thought his case beyond relief.

C A S E IX.

MR. G. Gentleman, aged 32, of a phlegmatic and scorbutic constitution, was after a long walk, attacked with a most extraordinary tormenting itching in his private parts, which distracted him; and, by his scratching it, brought on a great inflammation. Mr. W. apothecary, administered to him several cooling medicines, bled him twice, and directed him to wash the parts affected often in the day time with Goulard's Vegeto-Mineral Water, and his Pomatum of Saturn to be applied at night, which only gave him a temporary relief, for in ten days he was seized with a burning fever, and with excessive heats and pains in the anus. The apothecary bled him again, and gave him ordinary opening medicines, but they would not operate. he then gave him stronger medicines, and in three days his fever became more violent, and a colicness took place. In applying an enema, the apothecary found the pipe would not pass,

pass, there being a tumor formed in the anus. He desired Dr. L. C. to be called in, who prescribed what he thought proper, and thinking the tumor was a fistula in ano, requested that Mr. P. surgeon, might be consulted in the evening. They met, and determined it to be a large fistula, and Mr. G. being prepared the next day, was after a very severe operation so far re-instated, as to be able to go about his business. Nine months after a second fistula was formed, larger and more painful than the first, accompanied with a fever, notwithstanding, during its formation, the best internal and external remedies to prevent it were applied. To save his life he was obliged to submit to a second operation. In eight weeks he was tolerably recovered, excepting an aperture upon the ring of the anus, from which issued a sharp corrosive humour, which the gentlemen attending him directed to be kept open, and, to prevent the generation of another fistula, they put him under a regular course of medicines and diet. In spite of all this, the prognostic of a third fistula appeared, with the greatest fury, attended with another fever. Then he was desired to consult P. H. Esq; one of his Majesty's surgeons, who did his best, but could not stop the rage of this last fistula, declaring there was no other redress than taking this away also. Mr. G. labouring under such immense distress of mind and body, determined to die before he would submit to a third operation. The family baker acquainted his father and wife with several cures that I had performed, in cases of the like nature: they therefore sent for me, and in consequence of it he was brought to my house.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. G. in this very deplorable and desponding condition, resigned to his fate, and totally enervated and relaxed, went morning and evening into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry universal fumigations and frictions, and twice a day under the partial internal and external emollient and discutient fumigations. In five days he experienced amazing benefit; the parts affected with the fistula daily recovered, and in fifteen weeks in the whole, I discharged him radically cured. His father, anxious to do me justice and honour, went with Mr. G. and his wife to the said P. H. Esq; one of his Majesty's surgeons, for his opinion upon this cure; who after most accurately examining the anus, and circumjacent parts, certified under his hand that it was a perfect cure, and Mr. G. has never since had the least appearance of a like complaint.

C A S E X.

MR. D. a Portugeze merchant, having at the age of 43, been badly cured of an ulcer at the neck of his bladder, a worse disorder gradually ensued, which tended to affect the inside of it. Eighteen years he laboured under the utmost anguish day and night, and particularly at the time of making water, which was corrosive, mixed with purulent matter, and of the most volatile stinking smell. This horrible complaint produced many more, and particularly that of the piles, which having injured the sphincter of the anus, he could not retain his excrements, which involuntarily escaped him, and were perfectly white and indigested: for this additional calamity he was obliged to wear a petticoat. Dr. L. C. Dr. R. Dr. P. Mr. O. Mr. S. and Mr. W. surgeons, alternately attended him, during these eighteen years, and Mr. W. was his constant apothecary. They however could do him no good, but only gave him ease at night, by administering opium every two or three hours, Mr. de C. a relation of Mr. D. took me to see him, who ardently desired to consult me on his desperate situation, Mr. D. being an intelligent man, and through his misfortune much experienced in the medical art, when he heard the account of the simplicity, safety and efficacy of my process, determined to be brought to my house immediately, notwithstanding his emaciated constitution, great age, extreme weakness, and the agonies he suffered.

PROCESS AND CURE.

He went night and morning into properly heated and medicated water, vapour, and dry baths, and under the partial moist and dry, internal and external fumigations. Pursuing daily this process, and administering to him four times a day a medicinal effluviastic injection, and some innocent internal medicines, in a month he found infinite benefit; his brother and Mr. de C. who daily kept him company, were amazed at such a change, and the more so, when in four weeks afterwards he was able to make water, to go to stool as regularly and sufficiently as any healthy person, and to walk a mile, and visit his friends. In two weeks more he was discharged in perfect health, and went daily on the Royal Exchange to transact his business, as well as he had done before he was afflicted with the complaint.

C A S E XI.

MR. R. an eminent builder, aged about 36, on reprehending one of his apprentices, was kicked and greatly injured in the genitals, and the succeeding night felt exquisite pains, and a great swelling in the parts injured. The apothecary and surgeon to a public hospital, near which he lived, bled him, gave him several medicines, and applied poultices. In three days his complaints growing worse and critical, and a high fever ensuing, Mr. P. surgeon, was called in, who exerted his best endeavours, but apprehending a mortification, he proposed, as the only expedient to save Mr. R's life, to cut away both his testicles. Mr. W. his friend, who knew several persons that had been cured by me, advised Mr. R. first to try the effects of my inventions; but his advice was opposed with contempt, the faculty insisting that his life could not be saved by any other means than the use of the knife, which they intended to employ upon him the next day.

PROCESS AND CURE.

Mr. R. his wife and friends, regarding what Mr. W. had recommended, the patient was that very night, without the knowledge of the faculty, brought to my house; and notwithstanding his being so extremely weak, feverish, relaxed, and afflicted, he went through the properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and the moist and dry universal fumigations and frictions in bed. After these operations, while the momentum of the circulatory and secretory functions was increased, my invented machine for such and similar complaints was applied to the scrotum and perinæum, by which the moist and dry fumes of herbs, gums, and cinnabar, were introduced for half an hour upon and round the whole parts affected, to mollify, relax and dissipate the tumours, to excite the obstructed, offensive humours to a regular state of circulation, and expel them through the pores of the skin. This process ended, the whole parts were covered with a plaister, as an auxiliary to execute my intention. Pursuing these operations twice a day, in seven weeks he was radically cured, and has ever since continued in perfect health.

C A S E XII.

MR. S. a very respectable member of the common council of the city of London, aged 37, of a strong and healthy constitution, having taken from his apothecary, without his knowledge or consent, some mercurial and astringent medicines, unfortunately at the time of taking them caught cold, and an inflammation in his genitals, and a fever ensued. He consulted Mr. G. surgeon, who in nine days bled him four times, and made use of the best cataplasms and medicines in vain. The parts becoming extremely large, hard, and red as fire, and the fever obstinate, bleeding was repeated, cooling medicines were plentifully given, and mercurial unctions and emollient cataplasms administered constantly for eleven days, without any benefit, except a diminution of the fever. Dr. P. was called in, who prescribed a drachm of the bark in powder, to be taken every three hours in a saline draught, three grains of calomel every other night, and two ounces of lenitive electuary, dissolved in barley water, every intermitting morning. These gentlemen apprehending a mortification, agreed to use frequent fomentations, and afterwards to diet him. Mr. S. was exceedingly terrified

terrified at hearing the word Mortification, and the more so, as he believed he was approximating to it, for which reason he strictly observed the prescriptions. After five days himself, and his friends, collecting from the conduct of the faculty, that the knife was to be used as the next day, he intreated that he might be at liberty to make a trial of my process first; but finding himself opposed and derided by them, he manfully despised their insidious behaviour, and came to my house that night.

PROCESS and CURE.

By going into properly heated and medicated water and vapour baths, and through the moist and dry fumigations and frictions in bed; afterwards for an hour applying to the parts affected the most penetrating and dissolving moist and dry fumigations, and then emollient cataplasms; the first night he happily had a natural perspiration, which greatly relieved him. Pursuing the same operation, morning and evening, the circulation and perspiration became regular, the inflammation and hardness gradually diminished; in three weeks he was radically cured, and has since continued in perfect health.

C A S E XIII.

MR. B. a merchant, accompanied by his Attorney **Mr. W.** brought to my house his grandson, aged 14, who after the small-pox at eight years of age, had been totally deprived of sight. The best physicians and oculists both in England and France had been employed at whatever expence for above five years, but in vain. After I had examined the young gentleman's case, the present state of his eyes, and the faults in his circulatory, secretory and excretory functions, and had reflected on the quality of the unsuccessful means which had been tried; I pronounced, perhaps with too great a degree of precipitancy,—“ This sort of blindness makes me laugh; because by experience I am convinced I can remove its real cause; and I would lay any money, that in or near three months, I restored the young gentleman's sight.” At this my immature and inadvertent assertion, **Mr. B.** and his Attorney held me very strictly to the point of honour, and proposed to lay me any wager, with a bargain of paying me 200*l.* if in the space of six months I should give, or cause sight to be given to the young gentleman, sufficiently to enable him to distinguish one letter in the alphabet from another, and a guinea upon the ground from a shilling. I declined to undertake the cure upon such terms; protesting that my expression, through candour, and a series of experience, had escaped me unawares; but that as in physic peculiarly nothing is certain, I begged to be excused the engagement. They, however, still pressing me upon my honour, and to confirm my words, insisted that a bond should be drawn up, and signed by me and **Mr. B.** with a condition, “ That, if in the space, or at the end of six months, I gave, or caused sight to be given to the young gentleman, so as to enable him to distinguish one letter from another in the alphabet, and a guinea from a shilling both laid upon the ground, **Mr. B.** would pay me immediately 200*l.* and that in case I should not so do at the end of the six months, **Mr. B.** only engaged to pay me for the board and lodging; but for what I might expect on account of bathings, fumigations, medicines and attendance, it must be referred to the generosity of **Mr. B.**”

PROCESS and CURE.

In seven weeks, the young gentleman was not only able to read the newspapers, and write letters to his father and grand father, but to distinguish a guinea from a shilling thrown at a distance in the grass, and to pick up pins dispersed among the grass. I then demanded the stipulated sum of 200*l.* which **Mr. B.** refused, from a pretext that the sight regained might be momentaneous only, and transient. I therefore, at the instance of **Mr. R. C.** apothecary, and **Mr. B.** a surgeon, kept the young gentleman another month under my care, where several gentlemen, amongst whom were the Rev. Mess. **P.** and **C.** and many more, were eye-witnesses of the cure, which was daily more confirmed and deemed very extraordinary. Of consequence, at the expiration of the month, (making in all 11 weeks) I insisted upon being paid: **Mr. B.** however still refused, because truly, the six months were not expired. I was therefore obliged to serve him with the copy of a writ, and was proceeding in the suit; but previous to the trial, **Mr. B.** paid the 200*l.* with all costs. The young gentleman was discharged, and continues perfectly well.

My

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I NOW beg leave humbly to solicit your excuse for what may seem a vanity; and to subjoin to the foregoing account of cases, and their cures, a few authorities corroborative of my plan. The ingenious Dr. Brooks remarks, that "nothing is more dangerous than a fatal prognostick, pronounced by a physician, by which he too often either dejects the patient, and hastens his exit, or proves he would be an Æsculapius, when he is only a mere meddler; and who perhaps would be better pleased with a sinister event, than to see his skill in prediction baffled by a recovery, which would plainly prove him to be no infallible conjuror."

On the same principle, that great and universal genius, Lord Bacon, says, "to pronounce a disease incurable, is nothing less than to establish negligence and carelessness, as it were by law, to screen ignorance from reproach." And an experience of similar facts induced Baglivi to declare, "it is the most scandalous thing imaginable, for a physician to turn his back upon a disease as incurable: he must try new remedies, says he, and vary and shift the several sorts to the very last gasp; for while breath inhabits the body, there is still hope of success from our endeavours."

"When a disease, (saith Hippocrates,) is extremely dangerous, experiments ought to be tried." But, as Dr. Brooks observes, "experiments are not resorted to, through laziness or ignorance, or a too hasty pursuit of fame; and in many physicians, it arises from a strange repugnance to encourage any new discoveries, how beneficial soever to mankind; of which sort are the arbitrarily heated and medicated baths, stoves, fumigations, and different sorts of frictions."

Dr. Turner, commiserating the present condition of the publick, expresses himself thus; "when there was less learning (and I may add, less luxury,) there was no craft; more faith, and honour, mixed with an honest simplicity, than amongst many with us.—" And he adds, "that durities, callosities, carnosities, scætid and desperate ulcers of the urethra, bladder, privities, nostrils, palate, uvula, tonsils and legs, as well as of any other parts, produced by venereal or other causes, are safely and effectually cured, more by artificial baths and fumigations, than by mercury, or any other medicines."

"The disadvantages to the health of mankind, (says Dr. Lucas,) in general proceed from and partiality; in not revealing to the publick, that the sole basis and benefit of bathing and fumigating, consist in the modes and means of impregnating and applying the water and its effluvia, with those vegetable and mineral medicinal substances, which the disorder and parts affected require; and in directing the heat to a degree suitable to the vital warmth, and constitution, and other various occasions."

For want of the modes and means of preparing and applying medicinal baths and fumigations, the sagacious Hoffman protests, "that water, bathing, and drinking places, may be said to be the principal seat of quackery; where the people are induced to believe only strange dreams," &c. &c. "and where (adds Dr. Sydenham) the promises of physicians are mere *ignis fatui*, instead of true lights; which rather misguide to rocks and precipices, than tend to direct the finding out the genuine method of cures"

Such, my Lords and Gentlemen, amongst various others, are the respectable authority, which I am happy to offer, as some grounds of sanction to the system of my inventions. Permit me again to hope for your monthly attention; persuaded as I am, that although the subject of my remarks is of real importance to the art of healing, restoring and preserving the human frame; yet that, through inattention and faction, the partiality of self-interestedness, and a blameable want of humanity, it has not been fully and fairly considered, to the obstruction of its salutary effects, and thereby to the prejudice of the public in general.

CHELSEA, MARCH, 1779.

B. DOMINICETI.

N. B. Dr. B. Dominiceti being now in his 62d year, and not having, as heretofore the assistance of his son; is advised by his friends to take a pupil; and is ready to receive proposals from those whom it may concern.—*Letters post paid.*

